of our Franklin. He possessed the same sturdy inde-pendence, the same unfinehing adherence to right, and the same undeviating sense of duty. He carried into private life, too, the sound principles of order and economy which he professed in public. In his residence in Bryanstone-square every parliamentary paper which had been published during his political life might be found, duly arranged and labeled; and his bousehold was regulated with a strict and panetilions economy. The life of Hume furnishes a remarkable example of how far steady industry and perseverance surpass, in their practical results, the most brillian genius. He has, perhaps, achieved more real good to his country than any man of his day; and all he has achieved has been wrought by force of character and labor. He is one of the old things which England leved, and when, hereafter, some job is smuggled through, or some just measure defeated, many an bonest artisan in the laboring homes of England will kindly think of Hume, and say, " If old Joe had been alive, such things would not have been.

THE EMPEROR NICHOLAS I.

The announcement of the decease of the Russian Emperor affords us the opportunity of presenting our ers with a brief sketch of his biography, as we are able to gather it from authentic sources. LAS PAULOWITSCH was the third son of the Emperor Paul I. by his second marriage with Maria Foodo-rowna, daughter of the Duke of Würtemberg. He was born on the 7th of July, 1796, at St. Petersburg, and was consequently in his fifty-ninth year at the time of his death. Among his early instructors were the celebrated Adelung, Storch, and Duouget. From his childhood, however, he showed less inclination for atudy than for military affairs. His youth was passed in comparative retirement, and his freedom from the vice corrupt Court laid the foundation for the physical and moral vigor which was subsequently exhibited in his character. During the reign of his brother, Alexander, he kept himself entirely aloof from public affairs. After the peace of 1815, he spent some time in foreign travel, visiting England in 1816, and making the tour of the Russian Provinces. On the 13th of July, 1817, he was married to Charlotte, the eldest daughter of King Frederic William of Prussia, then in the 19th year of her age. His domestic life, previous to his accession to the throne, was not only without reproach, but was a model of purity and hap-

On the death of Alexander, Dec. 1, 1825, in conse quence of the resignation of his elder brother, the Grand Duke Constantine, Nicholas was called to the sovereignty of the Russian Empire. One of his first acts, after ascending the throne, was the suppression of a military rebellion, which he accomplish promptness, though not without an excess of severity. This incident, which threatened the stability of the hrone, already weakened by the fluctuating policy of Alexander, exercised a decisive influence on the mode of government, as well as on the personal character of the young autocrat. He immediately adopted the most stringent measures for the consoli-dation of the Imperial authority. Rejecting the plan of his predecessor which aimed at the prosper the State by the cultivation and improvement peeple, he adopted the ancient system of the Czars, founded on military discipline and implicit obedience. He addressed himself energetically to the gorrection of abuses in the public administration, visiting delinquent agents with exemplary punishment, and partially changing the practical organization of Government. Among his great enterprise for the more effective dispensation of justice, was his reform of the legal code, which gigantic labor, ced in 1827, was brought to a close in 1846. The foreign policy of Nichelas, during the first years of his reign, was chiefly directed to Asia. Persia begas the war which two years afterward, Feb. 28, 1828, terminated with an important accession to the Imperial territory. Soon after, Nicholas declared war against Turkey, which was followed by the peace of against Turkey, which was followed by the peace of Adrianople, securing to him the free commerce of the Danube, and of the Black and Mediterranean Seas with other political advantages of incalculable value While Persia was thus humbled beneath his power and Turkey was, in fact, completely subjugated, the political movements of 1830 began in the West of Euwhich essentially affected his relations to the Burepean powers, and produced the national rising of Poland, which could only be suppressed by prompt military action, sustained by the combined resources of the Imperial Government. Nicholas avenged the insurrection by transforming Poland into a Russian province, and endeavoring to bring its nationality t

Combined with the political operations of the Czar were his endeavors to reduce all forms of religion in his Empire to the Greek Church, of which he was the acknowledged head. At the same time he omitted no practicable means to strengthen his authority in its practicable means to strengthen his authority in its relation to foreign nations. Meantime, the agitations of 1848 began to exert their influence, "with fear of change perplexing monarchs." All the subtlety of the Emperor was called forth by this crisis. His pol ley took a systematic form, and was prosecuted with incredible energy. Since that epoch, his course has been prominent in the eye of the world. His recent ation in the affairs of Hungary, and his single handed contest with the Western Powers, belong to cotemporaneous history, and require no comment in

The eldest son of Nicholas, Alexander Nicolas witch, who succeeds to the throne, was born on the 29th of April, 1818, and married a princess of the house of Darmstadt on the 28th of April, 1841. The fruits of this marriage are four sons and a daughter.

In his personal appearance, Nicholas has been de scribed as combining the pretonsion of the fop with the austerity of the deepot. "The glance of his large, blue-greenish, crystal-l'ke, limpid eyes," says one who knew him well, "pierces through and through as with the points of two freezing leicles. A cold pang seizes one's whole being on receiving their full

An admirable generalization of the character of Nicholas is given by the same authority, which will be read with peculiar interest in connection with the be read with peculiar interest in connection with the recent intelligence. "All his qualities for good and "for evil appeared on the surface, and shaped them" selves out when he ascended the throne. The first "steps of the young sovereign were made cautiously, "with great circumspection. He tried to surround himself with honest men—rare jewels in Russia, "the way to be a surround the surround " even among those in the highest places. He was " ture of public opinion, by the voice of some few sa loons, and likewis by the advice of his mother. He thus made some good and some bad selections. He "devoted his activity to stopping the disorders "which had mightily sched on the Empire in the last "years of Alexander; during which time it can be "said, there was no government and no administra-tion, and that Russia kept together by an inward, inborn force of cobesion. His primitive tendency

was to be a reformer—to give a new and refresh "impulse to the nation, and to awaken its intellect
"and powers. These first steps were raccessful.

The torpor of the past reign was so great that the "slightest mevement in a new direction could not but prove beneficial. The nation saw a new light, a new era, dawning before it. Nicholas proclais the supremacy of the law ever his own will. All seemed to blossom under the rays of success. His star rose and shone more and more brilliantly.
The campaigns of Turkey and of Persia were glorious. Then came the Polish insurrection. From this crisis Russia, after for a moment coming near a new separation from Europe by the possibility of a restoration of Peland through the preliminary success of the patriotic armies-Russia, after the first blow, which was so nearly deadly for her, re-

covered, and Poland was annihilated. "These events, thus happily accomplished in rapid succession, surrounded the brow of Nicholas with a bright halo. The nation believed in him. People always worship the successful. And thus Czarism, degraded by Alexander, was again raised into a higher region. During this time of his ascending movement, Nicholas believed that his mission was to he the conductor of his people into light and civilization; that he was to lay a corner-stone for their moral and social amelioration. He believed this to be the mission of an autocrat. The earnestness of his purpose and efforts at that time dazzled and attracted many generous minds, many strong and active intellects, and they thronged to serve under his banner, to share with him in this laborious but generous toil. It was something more than a dream that, in propor-several years duration. It seemed that, in proporsomething more than a dream-it was a reality of tion as he rose, his mind extended and purified Under Catharine and Alexander foreigners overflowed Russia, the national genius was crippled, all was imitation, in thinking, acting, and in literature. Nicholas put forward the idea of again bathing the Russian mind in the pure life-giving fountain of genuine unsullied nationality-of making it the focus and the compass of civilization.

"At that time Nicholas was accessible to truth hearing remonstrances patiently, sometimes thankfully. He allowed the criticism of abuses through books and dramatic representations. He combated with all his might and tried to eradicate the boundless venality and corruption-unconscious, it may be, that they lay at the very bottom of the principle by which be holds his power. In the first years of his reign he several times tried to relax the severity of the censorship for home as well as for foreign publications and newspapers, but he was con-startly dissuaded by his advisers. Very soen he became tired of many good measures that he had at-tempted. And he lacks real knowledge of men. Thus he was often misled in his choice even then when flattery was not yet omnipotent over his mind In his attempt to reform he stumbled at the above mentioned impediment. Incortestably he had the power of comprehending a new reformity idea, and even a deep and broad one: of adopting and giving it form—transforming it into a law. But deprived of the capacity of embracing all the details requisite for putting it into practice, he has had in his endeavors to depend on the good will of his Ministers-who very often, when bowing ostensibly to his will, and feign ing to accept the projected reform, have surrounded its execution with countless difficulties, and thus have often succeeded in arresting its action. In this way many reforms projected, and even decreed, have been

" His mother inspired him with a rigidity of principles, and with a religious respect for his own word. Thus he has a certain scrupulous honesty. He treats with contempt or dislike all diplomatic tricks, or diplomatic tortuosity. He is a good husband, an excellent father; but these qualities do not always indicate a true generosity of soul. Few, if any, have seen a warm tear moisten his eye at a great general and not his own personal misfortune. From the beginning of his reign one can say that he has been generous in his own way, and even lavish principally for estentation, when in foreign lands, as well as to those who surround him, whom he believes to be wholly less than others, who work hard in the service in lower positions, and to whom he is rather parsimon ous. But in whatever manner he bestows a favor, he never does it in a simple, natural way, but always with a pompous estentation semetimes painful for the receiver. This leads one to presume that he lacks real benevolence of heart, in which respect he is far below his brother, Alexander, or even Constantine.

"These principal features of his mind and character have been his companions, the lights and shadows in the exercise of power, in his progress to its climax. Having reached it, he could not withstand its intoxication. No mortal can; Christ alone, in his God-like nature, resisted temptation. But the tempter, the spirit of lies, darkness and treachery, this father of ablutism, gets control of others. He subdued them sil. Thus be ruined Napoleon. On that unnatural hight the head of Nicholas soon became giddy. Those regions are frozen, and all generous aspirations die out in that atmosphere. The basest incense and adulation became alone palatable to him. Then struck the hour of his moral downfall, invisible from without, but felt deeply by Ru

"In that part of his reign when his moral influence was in the ascendant, the Czar tried, as we have already seen, to kindle and to spread among the people some sparks or glimpses of light and vitality. But ten or twelve years ago a change took place. His mind faitered, and the downward movement began. The regions of despotic power, limited neither by law nor reason, are like the ethereal space where swim the celestial bodice, in themselves dark, frigid, and lifeless. In that cheerless sphere the Czar lost the perception of light. He became afraid of his own work and learned to dread civilization. He evoked and made a compact with the spirit of darkness, and arrayed him against his own nation. The better germs in his mind withered and shrunk, while the weeds of his character grew exuberantly, poisoning and strangling all the generous pulsations of his heart. The time when he allowed some of his councillors to give him even the most humble advice came to an end. Now he began to ask for blind compliance and the most debasing adulation. Once, for example, he had authorized the old Prince Gallitzin. the Governor-General of Moscow, to address him frankly, and to inform him if any of his acts were ble to the national spirit. The Prince, enjoying the highest esteem of the public, as well as an elevated social and official position, sometimes though very seldom, made use of this confidential permission. For a period his observations were graciously received. But on one occasion, when he forewarned the Sovereign about a measure which was not at all welcome to the Nation, the despot told him: 'Prince, you are becoming revolutionary: 'once I wanted advisers, now I can rule by myself without them."

MURDER AND SUICIDE.—The Indianopolis Journal has received the following letter from a friend in Dublin, Wayne Co., giving an account of the murder of which we published a brief notice yesterday. It will be seen from his statement that the murderer committed suicide by drowning as soon as he saw the consequences of his act:

quences of his act:

"Dublis, Tuesday, March 8, 1855.

"Messes. Editors: Our neighborhood was today thrown into the most intense excitement by one of
the most painful fragedies that has ever been enacted
here. A Mr. Benjamin Hickman, a near neighbor to
the Rev. Mr. Soot. a Presbyterian preacher, approached him, (Scott) apparently in a friendly way,
and stabbed him with a butcherknife, inflicting such
a wound as caused his death in about three hours.
Hickman immediately sed to a small stream near by
and drowned himself.

"The reason assigned for this act is, that Scott had purchased land from Hickman, and had paid him in stock money, which Hickman laid up until it depreciated on his hands. when he wished Scott to take it back, which he refused to do, upon which Hickman became so enraged that he committed the act. Hickman was an old bachelor of intemperate habits; Scott was a popular minister in his society, and respected by those without."

THE PANAMA RAILROAD.

Beller of The R. Y. Tribune

Sin: I hand you, herewith, a communication just received from Col. Totten, the Chief Engineer of this Company, in which he corrects the erroneous impres-sions with regard to our road which the letter of your correspondent in Tuesday's paper is calculated to produce on the minds of the few stockholders who are not familiar with the enterprise. To those who know Col Totten, it is unnecessary to say that his judgment and statements may be implicitly relied on. He is now engaged in preparing a detailed report of the condition and prospects of our work, to be presented to the Board of Directors, who will lose no time in

laying the same before the stockholders.

I am. Sir, your chedlent servant.
DAVID HOADLEY, President.
New-York, March 14, 1255.

NEW YORK, Wednesday, March 14, 1855.

DAVID HOADLEY, Esq., President of the Panama Railread Company—Dear Sir. I am met on my arrival in this country by a letter in The Panama of the 13th inst., so incorrect in its estimates, and so decidedly injurious to the interests of our road. I cannot retrain from making it the subject of remark.

The writer mentions the fact of the opening of the road being "comforting" to the traveler—that "the road of the road way "that "four sate of the company of the traveler—that "the president of the traveler—that "the state of the company of the traveler—that the traveler—tha

road being "comforting" to the traveler—that "the "trains run regularly every day"—that "four sets of "passengers to and from Californis, made the transit in the average time of four and a half hours and on "heither occasion was there ought to interfere with "the personal enjoyment or safety of the traveler," but not without an occasional detention. The "engine ran off the track." This "untoward event was "owing to the fact that the engine was running back." ward." All this, being correct, is without objection. But when he goes to say, that "the same cause produced the same result on several subsequent occa-"duced the same result on several subsequent "sions." I beg leave to say that he is in error: on no "subsequent occasion." during his stay o

But when he goes to say, that "the same cause pro"duced the same result on several subsequent occa"sions," I beg leave to say that he is in error: that
on no "subsequent occasion," during his stay on the
Isthmus were the cars delayed by the "same cause."
The train was "cetained all night" by the settling of
a small tisce of back, during a "heavy and unsea"sonable shower of rain." Every road is liable to
accidents of this kind.

The "speed of the train" it is not intended should
ever be more than 12 or 15 miles per hour. The engine does not proceed with "cars and slowness"
over any portion of the road on account of ties "al"ready decayed," because these are being constantly
replaced, and do not occasion delay.

We are subject to the same evils on the Isthmus as
elsewhere, perhaps more, and where repairs are go
ing on, the trains, of course, travel slowly. The road
is not yet thoroughly ballasted and ghere the ballast
ing is going on, the speed of the trains is diminished.

The treatle-work of the road is entirely temporary.
Large gargs of men are already engaged filling it in,
and it will all be completed in one or two months.

As to the delays of the California travelers on the
Isthmus cometimes, from the non-arrival of the steamers, they may be delayed six to forty-eight hours.
Generally, however, there will be no delay shatever.
The delay is the exception, not the role, as is very
well known. But the "fatal town of Aspinwall' is
not so unhealthy as the majority of our new Western
towns. And the "unhealthy City of Panuma" is fall
as healthy as many of our Northern cities. Startling
as this assertion may appear, it is faily borne out by
the Hospital reports of the past four years. Passenpers, therefore, need not fear the "matignant nature
"of the masmatic poison from the worse than Pon"time marshes." It does not exist.

The writer now alludes to the "uniter impracticsbility of the Panama Railroad carrying heavy
"freight." But the treason he gives for this imprasticability is sheer nonsense.

by iron lighters, which are now under construction. And the addition of a wharf, which was decided upon before I left the Isthmus, and is now being built, will give very great facilities for heavy freight within two or three months. Further and more complete arrange ments will follow.

ents will follow.

In treating the question of "whether the road will pay," the writer should have sought correct date. "pay," the writer should have sought correct date. The road has cost six millions—not seven, as he asserts. And when entirely finished—not the road only, but together with its appendages—the City of Aspinwall—the terminus at Panama—suppose it should have cost nine millions. What then? Will not the City of Aspinwall be worth all it will cost to improve it? And will not a port in the Bay of Pa-

not the City of Aspinwall be worth all it will cost to improve it? And will not a port in the Bay of Panama also be a good investment?

The revenue of the road, at present, he puts down at \$720,000 per annum. This is simply what is derived from the trade and travel of Uniforms. What is to come from all the rest of the world opened up by this route!—all the South Pacific, Australia, Chion, &c.—will they bring nothing to our road? The present business of the road is much above these figures. My estimated revenue for the year 1856 is five times that amount.

by estimated returning that amount.

What has the number of laborers at "this moment" on the road to do with the expense of working it? We have now 3 coo men exerting themselves to make up certain banks—fill up the trestling—during the present dry weather. This force is constantly diminishing, and will be reduced at least one-half within the next

eix weeks
There is no "great deal still to be done;" very little
is to be done to the road proper; and when that little
is done, we shall have one of the most substantial

roads in the world.

The "pature of the climate," and "the destru "character of the atmosphere and the insects," are all guarded against by the lignum vite cross-ties and the iron bridges and other structures which have been adopted. The "cleaning" of the road twice a year is

very small item of expense. The fact is, the writer of that article acknowledges The fact is, in writer of that article according to have seen a great work—that it worked well—that "the trains run regularly every day;" but!—but what? Why, like every other work of art, being new, it is not yet perfect. Then, he has reasoned from entirely incorrect assumptions in regard to the

cost and revenue of the road, and, in this way, has produced an injurious effect.

That the climate and soil of the Isthmus have caused a great deal of labor and expense in carrying the road through, is not denied. Neither is it to be disputed that the expense of maintaining it will exceed that of roads in the United States. What that expense will be is now pretty well ascertained—a part of our road having been in operation for the last turee years—and being now in the most complete order. But while the expense per mile of maintaining the road exceeds that of other roads, the proportion of expenses to receipts is much less. Heace, it is pretty certain that "the pecuniary result of the enterprise" will be immensely beneficial to the pockets of the stockholders.

stockholders.
Yours very respectfully.
G. M. TOTTEN, Chief Engineer.
Office of the Panama Railroad Co., New York, March 14, 1855.

THE PANAMA EXCURSION.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Sin: The Stock Reporter of the Journal of Com-merce takes occasion, in his paper of Thursday, March 15, to vent personal abuse upon "Your Correspon-"dent," the author of the letter from Aspin wall that "dent," the author of the letter from Aspin wall that contained a faithful account of the condition of the Panama Railroad, and which, according to the Journal of Commerce, so frightened the stockholders that "they threw their stock into market, immediately depreciating the price from 105 to 100."

While protesting, in common with every gentleman, against the introduction of personal feeling in the discussion of a subject which is purely one of

the discussion of a subject which is purely one of matter of fact, I feel called upon to contradict what is false in the Stock Reporter's statement in the Jour-

false in the Stock Reporter's statement in the Jour-nal of Commerce.

The writer states truly that "Your Correspondent"
was formerly employed as Surgeon on board the steam-ship Panama. That I am capable of fally performing
the duties of that office, I can call to witness the med
ical prof-ssion of New-York, the leading members of
which I have the honor of classing among my intimate
personal friends; that I did perform those duties efficiently is proved by the eminent success which attended my practice while a surgeon on board of the
Panama steamer.

Panama steamer.

In regard to "some prejudices entertained against
"him /me/ by his (my) employers" which I learn
now through the medium of The Journal of Commerce for the first time, I can only declars that I was

now through the medium of The Journal of Commerce for the first time. I can only declare that I was
never conscious offthere, and moreover, if I had been,
I should have utterly disregarded them, as un worthy
of the least consideration.

I left the steamer Panama for two reasons—firstly,
because my term of service had expired, and, secondity, because I found that the steamboat proprietors
were so dead to the ordinary feelings of humanity,
that they were ready to ascrifice recklessly human
life for the sake of adding to their ill gotten gains.
On my last trip on the steamer the cholera broke out,
and the loss of life on that occasion was fearfully
hightened by the crowded state of the ship, (there
being over six hundred passengers, in a vessel originally intended to carry not more than fifty,) its fitty
condition, the bad food, and other causes injurious to
health and destructive of life. Finding that a change
in the condition of the ship was absolutely necessary, and feeling that, as a Christian man. I
could not be a party to the inhumanity of sacrificing the health and lives of my fellow-creatures for
money, I wrote to the Superintendent at Panama

a litter, in which I stated that, unless I was supplied with certain things I believed necessary for the safety of the passengers. I would resign. In answer, the Superntendent evidently not agreeing with me upon the claims of humanity in preference to those of mercy wrote that my services would be no longer required. On my return to New York, the Company evidently sinapproved of the proceedings of their underling, for they not only paid me my regular salary, but also my expenses bome and the usual bonus of two hundred dollars given in token of good conduct. I had no reason, therefore, to suppose that any prijudices existed against me on the part of the Steamship Company. If such prijudices did exist, I can only say that I have been hardly treated. Your readers, however, may justly sak what my kard treatment by the Pacific Mail Steamship Co. hus to do with the noft parts of the Pacams Railroad. I must refer them for answer to the stock reporter of Tax Journal of Commerce, who has had the impertinence to throw disrepute upon my good personal character in his satempt to improve the bad reputation of the Railroad.

New York March 13, 1855

THE ANNUAL LEGISLATIVE VISIT.

THE DEAF AND DUMB-THE BLIND.

LIBRARIES AND SCHOOLS. A TEMPERANCE DAY.

DINNER AT THE ASTOR HOUSE.

The day vesterday was occupied by the members of the Legislature in visiting a number of the charitable Institutions on Manbattan Island. The members from the rural districts, with their wives, a few of the City members, and a number of persons interested in the Institutions to be visited, in all about 150, composed the party At 91 o'clock the company em-backed on board of a fleet of Kipp & Brown s stages at the Astor House, and set sail in the ocean of mad. The ride afforded a fine opportunity to examine Marhartan Island, when strired in its spring garbdeep layer of soft mud and fifth. The Hon. Mr. Ait. of the Eighth Ward, was Grand Marshal and Missier of Ceremonies, and acquitted himself in a

highly satisfactory manner. The following Institutions were visited in the order set down: Mercantile Library, Astor-place; Asto-Library: Free Academy, East Twenty-third st. Home for the Friendless; Ward School No. 14, Wes Twenty fourth-st.; New-York Institution for the Bind, (where a collation was served up;) Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, where, after the exercises in the chapel, an excellent dinner was provided; Catholie Orphan Aselum; Asylum for Colored Orphans, and Leak and Watt's Institution.

The members of the Legislature returned to the Astor House about 5] o'clock, and a number of the gentlemen expressed themselves as having spent the most interesting, pleasant, and profitable day since their visit. Throughout the day there was no liquor farnished or drank, and no indication that any was desired. The visit was one which will tell for the benefit of the Institutions visited-especially the Deaf

ard Dumb and Blind Asylums.

At the latter Institution, during the exercises in the chapet, Miss Cynthia Willet, one of the blind, addressed the Legislature in an original Poem which affected to tears many of the listeners. The Superintendent; T. Cobden Cooper, gave a general account of the concition of the Institution, and then stated that the mat ufacturing department-which is designed to afford facilities to graduates to earn their livingwas, at present, suffering under great difficulties for want of a market. The members of that department were, most of them, entirely dependent upon the proceeds of their labor. They had suffered—suffered patiently and long, in the hope that the Legislature would releve them. He drew a contrast between the blind and the deaf and damb. In conclusion, he said that went there people were brought together and made to understand each other's privations, the deaf and dumb showed their sympathy by their committerating countenances, and the blind by the most moving tones. Each sympathy could not be perceived by the other. If, when the Legislature visited the other Institution, they should approve of it, their approbation would please that Institution as much as it could the other. want of a market. The members of that department

could the other. The Halle bish Chorus was very well sung by the blind, and a blind band played while the company moved about the Institution.

Senator Goodwin, just before leaving, made a short

address. He said that the Legislature wanted to say to them that the duties of the State were not confined to the furtherance of the physical prosperity of its inhabitants, but that legislators should have a deep and abicing interest in the welface of mind and the well-heing of the sentient immortal beings about them. They felt that they were called upon to provide, more than for any physical embarrassments, for those great embarrassments of mind that were met in the march of mental improvement. [Applause.] God had made them to feel, to mark and to mosm over the wants and woes of their race, and when they looked upon them and saw how the beautiful sunlight was shut out from their eyes, and what a multitude of seet visions could find no extrance to their souls, they felt that, indeed, the blird were objects of their care and their duty—objects which could not be excluded from their beneficence. [Cheers] They would not soon forget the spectacle they had witnessed that morning, and they rejoiced to find, in the melody of their voices, that they fined to the furtherance of the physical prosperity of rejoiced to find, in the melody of their voices that they were contented and happy; nay, that they were joyful, even, in the desolation of their condition. They would bid them God speed in their path of improvement, hoping that their minds would be embellished, that their moral feelings would become beautifully developed, and in that better land where age had no power to mar, where the eye was fire and the heart was fame, they hoped to meet them. [Cheering]

Another party of some twenty or thirty Members, with their wives, here joined the main body.

They had visited the Astor Library the Parties

They had visited the Astor Library, the Publi School in Thirteenth-st., where the ladies of the party were presented with drawings by the pupils, and ad dresses were made by Gen. Pryme, and Messrs Cole and O'Keefe. They then proceeded to the Manhattan Gas Works, where the whole process of gus-making was exhibited to them.

At the Desf and Dumb Institution, Dr. Peet gave a cetailed statement of the process of instruction, ac-companied by interesting examples. He introduced a class who had been under instruction but six months At that time be said that a majority of them could

At that time be said that a majority of them could not form a single letter. They had no knowledge of larguage, and in fact, no knowledge of what language was. It was an exceedingly difficult undertaking, he said, to teach connected language from visible representation, but the deaf and dumb were obliged to learn it in that way. They could not, as we did, associate the sound of the word with its meaning; they must associate its form.

The little boys and girls whom he exhibited to illustrate this, had proceeded so far in these very elements of philology as to comprehend nouns and adjectives. Two older classes were exhibited, and much amusement was afferded by the perfection of pantenime which was displayed by a pupil. The list exercise was a very difficult one. The words Prof. Morre Sevastopol. Europe Kaleidoscope Love, Music and Perfection were selected at random by the guests, and a number of the highest class were requested to write a single sentence containing them. They all acquitted themselves very creditably. To show the celmination of an education at the Deaf and Dumb Institution, and what is, perhaps, its highest sebievement, we give the following sentence, written by one of the graduates. Mrs. Mary Towles Peet:

Durch Institution, and what is, perhaps, its highest achievement, we give the following sentence, written by one of the graduates, Mrs. Mary Towles Peet:

Prof. Morre having brought to such perfection that glorious inventum by which thought, in a its freedness, may be transmitted from the erd of the world to another with electric velocity, is not now in Europe guiding armies toward descripped nor striving to sway the decities of those countries convised with war; but by his guides, he has carved for himself a minument greater than even those trium-plus inches which point to the memory of a Narolera—which will remain through future ages, gliding with all the varies there of the hadesloscope there lands slog which it is strong; for it paints the thought, the eloquence and the patriction of their sums, and tells their takes of love, if not in strains of ward, set in a language as enduring

At the Catholic Orphan Asylum, where accommodations for 400 hows were inspected.

dations for 400 boys were inspected,

Mr. O KELVE, after witnessing some exercises on the part of the boys, said that they had all been struck with the neatness which was everywhere visi ble. The ladies, who had invited them, had their heartfelt thanks for the courtesy. They had been visiting the charitable institutions of the City of New-York, which had been nourished and fostered by the Leghlature of the State. He thought that he hazarded nothing in saying, on behalf of the members of the Assembly, that when they

met in Albany, this Institution would not be overlooked in their bequests. He was hap-py to see so many bright faces under the circum-stances, perhaps the afflicting circumstances, which had brought them there. He thanked the ladies of the establishment, and would only say, God speed them in their work of charity and benevalence.

The orphans in the Colored Asylum seemed to onjoy seeing the Legislature better than any others. There were no unbappy faces, except that of an Afri can Prince from the Gaboon River. The orphans were not so "Colored," after all. There was a pair of blue eyes, a boy with red cheeks, and a little girl

with flaxen hair.

Mr. Wells, of Warren, said a few words to them: See here, little folks, just be silent and listen for half a hundred minutes, to how perfectly delighted I have been to see you all so nice and happy. You are on my side of politics, little folks. Now, there is nothing in the world to binder your becoming eminent men and women All you have to do, is to exert yourselves, and you may be all that you desire to be. Be good boys and girls. If you have not the same sain that we have, yet you have hearts as wa un, and souls as good as we.

In another room, Mr. O'KERFE said: Little bord and girls, we are very glad to come here and visit you, and see the progress which you manifest I in behalf of the Legislature of the State of New-York, have to thank you for your exhibition. We have been setonished at the boys, at their appearance, and everything we have seen. I have only to return to

The ride up the island to Leake and Watts Asslum. through the mud, gave numbers on excellent oppo tunity to become acquainted with each other.

Dr. Knox gave a historical account of the con dition of the Asylum and members returned, suffer ing from no intoxication, save that which is inevtable where there are the bright eyes and merry faces of many a fair ladie.

Until 6 o'clock members who had listened to the very appropriate song of the little girls at the school in Twenty fourth et., "O, then resign Your ruby wise,"

were quite content with the supreme intoxication of woman's presence.

THE DINNER.

The Ten Governors entertained the Legislature at dinner, in the Astor House, last evening together with several other invited guests, members of the Common Council, and office holders generally. Among those present were John Delamater, Pater Cooper, De Peyster Ogden, M. H. Grinnell, J W. Barker, A Schell, Washington Hunt, E. D. Morgan,

The large dining-room was filled with the com psny, whom the strains of Dodworth's Band enlivened during the evening. The Chair was occupied by Gov. DEAPER, on whose right and left sat several cistinguished guests. Prayer having been offered by the Rev Mr. Good sin, the dianer was discussed, which was in the well-known style of the Astor House, and washed down with the usual copious and diversified supply of wines.

The cloth having been removed, the President, SIMEON DRAFER, rose, and on behalf of his fellow-governors returned thanks for the honor done them and the City, by the Legislature, in accepting the invitation extended to them. Nothing is more becom-ing in such a State as New-York than that all the people thereof should meet together, and task together, in order that they may act together. [Lood applanes.] It especially becomes a body, such as the Ton Governors, who preside over a large cheritable institution, to having the attention thereto of the Legislative body of the State. Gov D. regretted that orgumentances which could not be controlled had prevented the institutions under the Governors' charge from being visited so as to be seen in the most favorable light. The Governors are nowices in their duty, they perform it without price, and in accordance with the promptings of their hearts. If any room for critic an was perceived, they would be happy to receive it in the same good spirit in which, no doubt it would, be offered. On the present occasion, the Governors sought to bring together with the Legislators as great a number as the room would hold of citizens to the great Metropolis they thisbit.

The President then gave as the first regular tosst: people thereof should meet together, and talk together,

The PRESIDENT then gave as the first regular toast: The President of the United States.

Drunk standing, with three cheers. Music—

Columbia '

The second Regular Toast was, The Governor of the State of New York. Drunk standing with three cheers

Third regular toset:
The Senate of the State of New-York
Drunk stancing, with three cheers—(Music.)
Lieut. Governor Raymond replied. He could be

reconcile it to his sense of propriety to reply to the toast, as he had neither voice nor vote in the Secate of New-York. Still he was sure he could speak for that honorable body so far as to return thanks for the kindness extended to them on the present occasion. It was not without some inconvenience that the Ser ate had left their current duties-still he was sure that so much good would result from the visit as to leave no room to regret it. The Senate had seen how the Governors discharge the vast duties imposed on them in disposing of the annal balf million whom the inviting character of this country and the unfavorable position of their own cause to flow into these United States; and when it was the part of good citizens to prepare for discharging all their duties here on an equal footing with all others in the land. [Applause] New York City is accused of being a mere emporium of commerce, where self interest is the only rule. But the reverse of this the Senate knew to be the fact, from the illustrations so wide and so convincing, of the great private philanthopy and liberal public spirit of New-York City, which had been presented to them on this visit. Here is proper provision made for those who have note but society to care for them. As the great modern English historian remarks, the chief duty of the modern statesman is to see to it that civilization itself does not breed more and greater evils than were incident to the very barbarism it had supplanted. This is the great duty and great difficulty of the modern statesman, and the desire to overcome it has furnished the material for the gorgeous dreams of the great social philisuthronists of the world from Plate to Social philisuthronists of the world from Plate to Social philisuthronists of the world from Plate to Sici

staterms, and the desire to overcome it has furnished the material for the gorgeous dreams of the great social phismithropists of the world, from Plato to Sir Thomas Moore. It is doubtful whether the real remedy has yet been discovered.

Mr. RAYMOND referred to the "Children's Aid Society," and wished that the system of extending home influences to destitute children could be more largely applied. He begged pardon for having so ong treeposed on the proprieties of the occasion but would correct himself by reverting to the "original question," on which he decisted that Senator Goodwin was entitled to the floor. [Laughter applause.]

Senator Goodwin replied on the part of the Senate. He apologized for himself as a junior member of that body, but considered that no position in any legis-

body, but considered that no position in any legislative hall in this nation, or any country in the world, lative hall in this nation, or any country in the world, was prouder than that occupied by a Senator of the State of New-York; and the names which that body could boast of were second to none. The duty of the legislator is not to confine his attention exclusively to the material interests of his State, but to regard the truer and deeper wants of society and the State—the wants of the immortal mind—the davelopment of high moral feeling and exalted sentiment. The object of the present visit was highly landable, and the visit itself extremely opportune. The views of charity, so colarged as to embrace the children of other soils, which had been opened, were highly pleasing; and the consideration of the manifold bounties dispensed by the Ten Goodwin gave as a sentiment:

The Otizens of New-York—While justly proud of their con-

The Civines of New-York - While justly proud of their commercial position, may they ever remain, so now, the almoners of a noble charity.

Drunk stancing, with three cheers.

Fourth regular toast:

The Amembly of the State of New-York.

The Hon. Mr. FITCH, of Franklin County, replied. He returned thanks for the kindness extended to the Legislature, and bore testimony to the grateful feel-irgs with which he and his fellow-legislators had seen the munificent appliances prepared in New-York City to alleviate the distress of the less fortunata members of the human family. The institutions of education, in which the danger to society and the state of an ignorant population is, to a great extent, averted, had also excited the admiration of the visitors. He hoped that the liberality of this City would still continue to keep pace with her prosperity, and

hat men of generous impulse would always be here found, who would feel that it is better to give then to receive. The legislators themselves could not fail to bring away from their visit impressions that would ale in fitting them for the better discharge of the duties devolving upon them.

Fifth regular toast:
The City of New-York, the Commercial Mart of the Wester Bernisphere—In her giory and her power all America haves, here also her historia have here about here have the historia for firm and honest administration of them!
Mr. Evants, of New-York, replied. He had heard

that on a former occasion false tickets had be forged and improper persons admitted; and when he found an invitation to bimself, he naturally found found an invitation to binnelf, he naturally feared that the ticket sent to so unworthy a person was forged one. However, he had come: and fealing that, at an Alms-House dinner, his sone should set be paid for he had eaten it, but when it was faished be was told he should pay for it! This he had not been prepared for, therefore the company should receive payment in such coin as he had on hand. Mr. Every expansated on the greatness of this City, and considered that the chief cause of her glory we that she was the portal of America. The guests had been invited to come and inspect, not the luxury and stately ness of this great City, but her poverty and crime, jet even from these no mean portion of her giory is derived, the glory which arises from written reclaiming the one, and skill relieving the other. Some had here inclined to view this City as a modern Sodom and Gomerrah, but none could now deny that she has ten just men to save her from destruction. [Lughter and applause]

Mr. Evars gave as a sentiment:

The Public Chritics of New York—whom evelon, white we found to we have the sentiments.

The Public Charities of New York—whose system, whatever auth it may have has at least ten Excalencies, of which you are the chief [Applains].

The CHAIRMAN read a letter from the Mayor, regretting that the indisposition of one of his childprevented his presence. Three cheers were called for and given for Mayor Wood.

Sixth regular toast: The Clerg-to them we look for almostity, truth and admost

Rabbi RAPHALL, of the Greene-st. Synagogue, replied He adverted to the labors of Washington is the field and Franklin in the cabinet, for all man the field and Frankin in the estimet, for all man-kird. Civil liberty is the dearest right of man. The Bible teaches that God is equally the father of all. The true clergyman must not how to the air of popa-arity, but must devote himself sincerely and satirsly to the service of his God, and the good of his fellow man. Dr. R. concluded with a blessing upon the State.

Seventh regular toast:

The Merical Profession—Restorers of human infimity, uster test part gations of the Creator of all things.

Dr Dutaristic replied.

Eighth regular toast: The Law and its Defenders.

Mr. Granath replied in an address which elicited much laughter. The Ten Governors are the fathers of ten thousand fatherless children; and his friend, Gov. Draper, had heart and body enough for such salarged and paternal philanthropy. (Loud laughter) The gentlemen of the Legislature—virtuous men from the rural cistricts—had been invited to see the slephant. (Laughter.) They had not seen one, but whole crove of them; and the other day they had seen the young elephant break loose; but there was tin a for all things, and he asked them to let by gone be by-gones. (Laughter and applausa.) Mr. Gerard adverted to the great and daily inmigration of a foreign pepu ation, who had either been educated for deapolism or not educated at all. The thing to be done in to pour all these into the cauldron of the publischools and cook them until they were poured outgread Americans. Mr. Gerard recommanded a better understanding between the country and city legislators, as well as a more frequent intercourse with the City, and a feeling of thorough identity of interests.

Mr. Dreanyer replied. He regretted that the Present. Mr. GERARD replied in an address which elicited

Mr. DUGANNE replied. He regretted that the Pres of this City was too much accustomed to slight of this City was too much accustomed to slight the wasts of humanity; it is not up to its work lious applause; in doing what it should to assist the legislaters and philanthropists of the State and City. Education and philanthropy are surely a ground space which editors and all men should meet as common friends; and all-pervading education is the great want of our society. He thought that certain recent overthe had been treated by the Press in the way they had been only because public opinion did not make on it a high enough demand, but called for a cataring to an appetite for ridicale and frivolity. [Applause:] Tents regular toast:

Tenth regular toast: The Merchants of our City-By their enterprise and lates rity they are become eminent distributors of the graduate

Mr. De Paysten Ognes replied. He gave, w sentiment: Commerce asks for judicions legislation and wise laws, is sid to guiding her bark and protecting her outerprise.

Eleventh regular toast: The Mechanics of our State—In honorable competition they adorn our country, and send floating emblems of American of to all the harbo a of civilization.

PETER COOPER replied. He gave, as a sentiment The Fract Sciences Destined in their highest application of emotatrate that in mortality is for man.

Mr. Coopen called on Mr. Delamaten, who me

spended. There were loud cries for "Law." Grongs Law replied, and returned thanks on the part of the me

chanics of New-York. He gave as a sentiment: Let the American flag, which floats from our mast head, as ry with it the moral power of the nation, and never be parali-ted to be insulted unrebuked. [Enthusiastic applause.]

Twelfth regular toast: Gen. WEINORE replied.

The CHAIR announced that letters of apology between received from Drs Mott, Dewitt, and others. Several volunteer toasts and sentiments were give before the company separated.

DEATH OF MR. JAMES BROWN.

At the Trade-Sales Rooms of Meers, But Brother & Co., which were filled with Bo from all parts of the country, the death of Mr. Jam Brows was announced yesterday afternoon; when upon the sale was adjourned, and a meeting organise for the expression of sympathy with the family of the deceased, and with his late partners.

Mr G. P. PUTNAM, of N. Y., offered the fellowing

preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, It has pleased the Almighty Dissour of Events to the control of the control preamble and resolutions:

Mr. J. T. Fixtos then moved the adoption of the resolutions, with pertinent remarks, and they we

unanimously concurred in.

RABID Doos.—The Batavia Democrat states first George Racley of Stafford, was bitten by a med der about two weeks since. Several sheep bitten by the rame dog have died. The unfortunate mas has taken medical advice, but it will probably proved a swill. How long will it be necessary to chronicle such berid deaths as are now seen, in spite of the skill of the first medical men of the country, to follow usdes like the above? Men and women all over the law will keep pet curs, which are of no earthly use see to present at any moment an opportunity to instant with a terrible virus some beautiful child, a aged nother, whose death is as certain as though crushed by a locomotive; and the horror of such eaths are too distressing to picture. When will be listing, city legislation reach this subject.

ERIE AND NORTH-EAST RAILHOAD.—The Pennylvania House, on the 10th, passed through, is Committee of the Whole, the repeal of the charter of the Erie and North-East Railhoad, and it was made as special order for Wednesday afternoon. The bill will probably pass the Legislature. This answilling of the charter is said to be in consequence of he pen-performance of certain conditions connected with that charter, by which it was obliged to convicuate the prespectivy of Erie, indirectly and directly. The Legislature seems determined that the Company shall do so, or stop.

Legislature seems determined that the Company do so, or stop.

WIND-TRIP ACROSS TRE PRAIRIES.—We lear that Mr. Thompson, of Kanasa Ferritory, living near Wespert, Mo., has determined to make a visit to the Body Mountains in a wagon propelled by wind. He issued taking thirty persons, seventeen seats being already engaged. He will start about the last of Jana, and feels confident that he san find a ridge reats the sective distance, and that the experiment will prove quecessful. He has succeeded so far as he but tried his plan.

[81. Louis Revi.]